has pointed out certain irregularities in the utilisation of Central assistance for drought and flood relief by different States. This report has been placed before the Parliament.

(c) Cases of mis-application of funds will be dealt with the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the established procedure.

Implementation of land reforms

1777. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land reforms introduced by Government some time back had not helped the landless population in a big way and did not yield the desired result;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for not fully implementing the land reforms measures throughout the country; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take for effective implementation of land reforms measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) to (c) The principle measures of land reforms adopted since Independence in furtherance of the objectives of the land reforms policy have been:

(i) Abolition of intermediary tenures;

(ii) Tenancy reforms;

(iii) Imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings and redistribution of surplus land to the landless poor;

(iv) Consolidation of fragmented agricultural holdings; and

(v) Updating and maintenance of land records.

In pursuance of these objectives, legislative measures have been enacted almost all over the country since the early 1950s. One of the first major steps taken after attainment of Independence has been the abolition of intermediaries as a result of which approximately 20 million cultivators being brought in direct contcact with the State and 6 million hectares has been made available for settlement with eligible persons. Tenancy laws have been enacted in most States to provide security of tenure, regulation of rent and in some States for conferment of ownership and other rights on tenants and share-croppers. An estimated 7.7 million tenants have acquired owership of about 5.6 million hectares of land as a result of these measures taken in this direction. After imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings, a total of 73.38 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus of which 44.32 lakh acres have been distributed to 41.01 lakh beneficiaries majority of whom are generally the landless poor belonging to the weaker sections.

Various States have enacted legislation for consolidation of holdings either on compulsory or on voluntary basis. An area of 1391.67 lakh acres is reported to have been consolidated so far.

Land records are updated in most States by conducting periodic survey and settlement for which arrangements differ from State to State according to the land record system prevalent there, except in some States/UTs which are yet to establish such a system.

While the above measures have definitely helped the landless population and other segments of poor cultivators, there are still a large number of rural landless persons for whom sufficient land is not available for distribution. Informal and concealed tenancies are also known to operate in many parts of the country.

Land being a State subject, enactment of land reform laws and their implementation is the responsibility of State Governments. Among the reasons generally attributed to the slow progress of land reforms, the more prominent are: inadequate im-

plementation machinery, heavy litigation and insufficient number of courts and inability of rural poor to fight cases, lac of awareness and organisation amongst the rural poor, tenants and share croppers, lack of proper orientation of law and order machinery in providing protection to ruarl poor against the harassment by vested interests.

Implementation of land reform measures is being monitored by the Union Government and review meetings are held at various levels. Distribution of ceiling surplus land among the rural poor is specifically monitored under the 20 point programme. States have been requested from time to time to take various steps for effective implementation of land reforms. Prime Minister had also addressed the Chief Ministers in this regard recently.

1778. [*Transferred to the 15th March*, 1988.]

Provision of houses etc. under Indira Awas Yojna

1779. SHRI SAGAR RAYKA:
SHRI RAMSINGBHAI PATALIYABHAI RATHVAKOLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been allotted houses under the Indira Awas Yojna, category-wise during the period from 1st January, 1987 to 10th February, 1988 in various parts of Gujarat and other States; and

(b) what are the plans, estimates and programmes to allot the same during 1988, 1989 and 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) Houses under Indira Awaas Yojans (IAY) are allotted to members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers only who are below poverty line. Progress under the IAY is monitored by securing reports from the states regarding number of houses built during a financial year in that state as a whole. In Gujarat so far, 1181 houses are reported to have been constructed under the Yojana during 1987-88. A statement showing state-wise number of houses reported to have been constructed during 1987-88 so far is annexed. (*See* below).

(b) Allocations for Indira Awaas Yojana are made on year to year basis. Plan, estimates etc. for 1988-89 under the programme have not yet been finalised.

Statement

State-wise details of number of houses reported to have been constructed under Indira Awas Yojana during 1987-88.

Sl. No.	States/UT's	Nc. of houses constructed during 1987-88 (Provisional)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	8750
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3	Assam	215
4	Bihar	7383
5	Gujarat	1181
6	Haryana	1036
7	Himachal Pradesh	790
8	Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.
9	Karnataka	2217
10	Kerala	7768
11	Madhya Pradesh	5175
12	Maharashtra	3006
13	Manipur	N.R.
14	Meghalaya	16
15	Mizoram	N.R.
16	Nagaland	50
17	Orissa	4042
18	Punjab	1183
19	Rajasthan	4117
20	Sikkim	N.R.